at the tip, instead of acute as in the species here described; the uppermost floret reduced to a mere scale.

It is a familiar story that many plants of the Canadian forest are found southward along the Alleghanies and reach their southern limits in the mountains of Tennessee, the Carolinas and Georgia. Picea rubra, Clintonia borealis, Streptopus roseus, Thelypteris spinulosa, var. americana, Oxalis montana, Pyrus americana are familiar examples. A few genera have a species widely distributed in the north, and a closely related endemic species in the southern Alleghanies. To such belong Abies balsamea and A. Fraseri. Glyceria grandis and the species here described constitute another such pair, with the former growing from "Quebec to Alaska, s. to Pa. and westw.," and the latter endemic in the Great Smoky Mountains.

Duplicates of the type collection, Anderson and Jennison, no. 1418, have been placed in the herbarium of the University of Tennessee and in the Gray Herbarium.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, Iowa City, Iowa.

A THIRD STATION FOR WALDSTEINIA FRAGARIOIDES IN MAINE.—
On May 14, 1933 the writer and Mr. H. M. W. Haven, of Portland, discovered a station for this local plant, in Monmouth, Maine. The plants, which were just coming into flower, occupy an area along both sides of the road from Sabattus to Monmouth, at a place about two miles south of the depot at Monmouth. They extend from the edge of the ditch to some distance into the hardwood growth which covers this level section, and are abundant over a stretch of upwards of two hundred feet in length.

The Benton station, reported by Mr. John C. Parlin¹ in 1922 also appears to be sizable.

The station in the vicinity of Bethel² reported by Dr. N. T. True over seventy years ago seems to have been lost to view, though it is to be hoped that it may be rediscovered or reported in the near future by some local or visiting collector.—Arthur H. Norton, Museum of Natural History, Portland, Maine.

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¹ 1922, Parlin, Rhodora 24: 124.

² 1862, Goodale, Proc. Portland Soc. Nat. Hist. 1: 46.